

Kansas Preservation

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REAL PLACES. REAL STORIES.



Heritage Trust Fund Grants

See story on page 11.





Newsletter of the Cultural
Resources Division
Kansas Historical Society

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KANSAS PRESERVATION

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Preservation in the News

The Lawrence Preservation Alliance and Tenants to Homeowners, Inc., have forged a partnership to save a 120-year-old house in the North Rhode Island Street Historic District. The house at 1120 Rhode Island Street was previously considered for demolition and replacement with a parking lot. However, a recent study by the Lawrence Preservation Alliance determined that the house can be rehabilitated by the Tenants to Homeowners organization at a cost comparable to building a new structure. Originally constructed as affordable housing for an 1880s homeowner, and more recently used as storage by the county, the small wood-frame house will return to its origins and be marketed as affordable housing by Tenants to Homeowners. The project is taking advantage of the State Rehabilitation Tax Credit program, administered by the State Historic Preservation Office, and local grants to help defray the cost of the extensive rehabilitation. This effort exemplifies how different organizations can come together to preserve the historic built environment and still meet the housing needs of the 21st century.

To read more about the Lawrence Restoration Project:

“Groups rally to restore 120-year-old house”

ljworld.com • April 20, 2008



by Charles Scammell

President, Hoffman Cortes Restoration

One Person's Trash, Another One's Treasure

More than 100 years ago, before the Civil War, Quindaro was a free-state town situated along the Missouri River in what is now Kansas City, Kansas. The antislavery strategy of the Underground Railroad operated through the town from 1857–1862 (Collins and Collins 2007). The town was founded in 1856 and developed to re-supply free-state towns in the territory cut off by the Missouri River blockade against abolitionists. It was named after Nancy Brown Guthrie, whose Indian name was Quindaro, interpreted as “in union there is strength.” However, this semblance of unity did not last long, as the town was all but abandoned by 1863.

A later occupation developed after the Civil War, when freed African Americans moved to the area. By the 1880s, the eastern portion of the old town site was abandoned, while the substantial buildings of Western University, chartered by the African Methodist Episcopal Church, dominated the bluff to the west.

A century later in the late 1980s, the Western University buildings lay in ruins and Quindaro had become a forgotten ghost town. At that time, the city of Kansas City, Kansas, proposed that the area encompassing much of the Quindaro town site be used as a landfill. Regulatory requirements dictated that an archeological survey and excavations be undertaken within the proposed landfill area. Those investigations revealed the remains of 22 buildings, 3 wells, and a cistern (Hoard 2007, Schmits 1988). Luckily, dedicated efforts by neighborhood citizens and three local organizations led to cancellation of the landfill project.

Remaining front walls of the Brew House and the Brew Cave before stabilization.



Front view of the remaining south wall of the Brew House looking west before stabilization.

Finding a way to keep the ruins

The archeological investigations had given the town of Quindaro a chance to be once more. However, agreements between the city of Kansas City, Kansas, and the African Methodist Episcopal Church, which owned a portion of the property, could not be reached, so the ruins lay untouched for another 20 years. During that time, a few positive developments did take place, most notably the listing of Quindaro in the National Register of Historic Places (Banks 2002). Only recently, though, have the archeological collections from the 1980s investigations been transferred to the Kansas Historical Society for curation (Hoard 2007).

Not until 1998 did Melanie Thurmond Jackson, an instructor at Kansas City Kansas Community College and director of the college's intercultural center, host the first Quindaro Roundtable at the college attended by all persons associated with the preservation process. Among those present was the late Rev. Silvia Drew, co-pastor of the First African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church, 5th District, in Kansas City, Kansas, who along with the then resident agent for the church's Quindaro property, Mrs. Doris Bailey, a church member, applied for a National Park Service Save America's Treasures grant to stabilize and save the ruins. The AME church originally received the Save America's Treasures grant in the amount of \$1 million, but had to match that amount.

Sadly, on the day the grant was awarded, the Rev. Drew died. As a result, the ruins' comeback would have to wait once again. Six months later, Dr. Steve Collins, future project

manager of the Quindaro Ruins Archaeological Park and professor at Kansas City Kansas Community College, approached the church to revive this grant that was about to expire. The result was the establishment of a coalition consisting of the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/ Kansas City, Kansas, the Western University Association of the 5th Episcopal District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and Kansas City Kansas Community College, who worked together to implement the goals of the grant. The trio was able to raise \$280,000 from in-kind services/donations that the National Park Service matched, and the stabilization began three years later in March 2005.

Stabilizing history

This stabilization process proved to be difficult because of the nature of the complex town site. Since much of the resource was an archeological site, detailed documentation would be necessary, along with strict adherence to historical guidelines. The trio's search for someone with the necessary qualifications and experience to direct the archeological component of the project led them to Chris Schoen, senior archeologist with The Louis Berger Group, Inc. From there, architect Mike Gillaspie of Berger Divine Yeager and contractor Charles Scammell of Hoffman Cortes Restoration formed the team that would give the Quindaro Ruins Archaeological Park the recognition it deserved.

Since the Quindaro Ruins is a very large archeological site, special attention to detail was taken. The stabilization team's primary historic preservation goal was to maintain the site's

context as fully and accurately as possible. The stabilization and interpretation project focused on the brew house and cave as well as the Otis Webb Building, Jacob Henry Building, and Wyandotte House Hotel – all rapidly deteriorating.

“The context of this site includes the landscape and view, the structures or structural remains, the sounds, smells, colors, clothing, and activities that are present because these sensory elements help to preserve the feeling of the ruins to more fully understand and appreciate the site,” Schoen said. “Ideally, we want the visitor to experience a ‘you are there’ moment.”

In order to gain this perspective, Schoen, Gillaspie, and Scammell knew that stabilization would work best with few disturbances to the historically placed materials. As much as possible, they wanted to leave the stones exactly how they were originally laid. Therefore, they followed the Secretary of Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation:

- Standard number two: The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property will be avoided.
- Standard number six: The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention need. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limits replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, color, and texture.



Most of the work took place at the brew house and cave. The archeologists first focused on this structure in order to provide the rest of the team with information regarding structural stability. According to their management summary, fieldwork focused on three tasks:

1. Conduct archeological testing to determine the depth of the fill, sample artifacts, and determine whether the floors in the main building and cellar were concrete, stone, or earthen.
2. Remove the fill from the main building and cave to:
 - a. Expose the walls and footings for reconstruction or repointing, as appropriate to stabilize the remains.
 - b. Allow for documentation of the construction via photographs and sample illustrations.
 - c. Make the structural remains more accessible to visitors.
3. Prepare a detailed map of the topography and structural remains of the Quindaro Brewery portion of the site.

From this fieldwork, Schoen and his team found that the north wall of the brew house had collapsed, forming a rubble fall. Also, a giant crack had formed in another one of the walls. These circumstances made the walls unsafe, so traditional methods of stabilization could not be used. Instead, The Louis Berger Group and Hoffman Cortes had to take apart the walls – piece by piece.

Piece by piece

This process began with the dismantling and the documentation of each stone and brick of the south wall. These were then stacked in a systematic fashion on pallets and covered until future reconstruction. Next, the rubble fall from the north wall also was documented and stacked in a similar fashion. The team then salvaged segments of the original plaster found on the south wall for archives. Using stereoscopic photographs provided by the archeologists, Gillaspie and his team began building a metal reinforced concrete core, to which the reconstructed walls would be secured.

This proved to be a difficult task for Hoffman Cortes because each small stone was removed with its exact location and orientation recorded and photographed, then put back into place using original 1858 formula and color of mortar. This process returned the wall to the precise shape and thickness it had before deterioration began. Gillaspie’s team also created prefabricated metal lintels and frames mimicking

Workers stabilize the walls of the Quindaro Brew House.

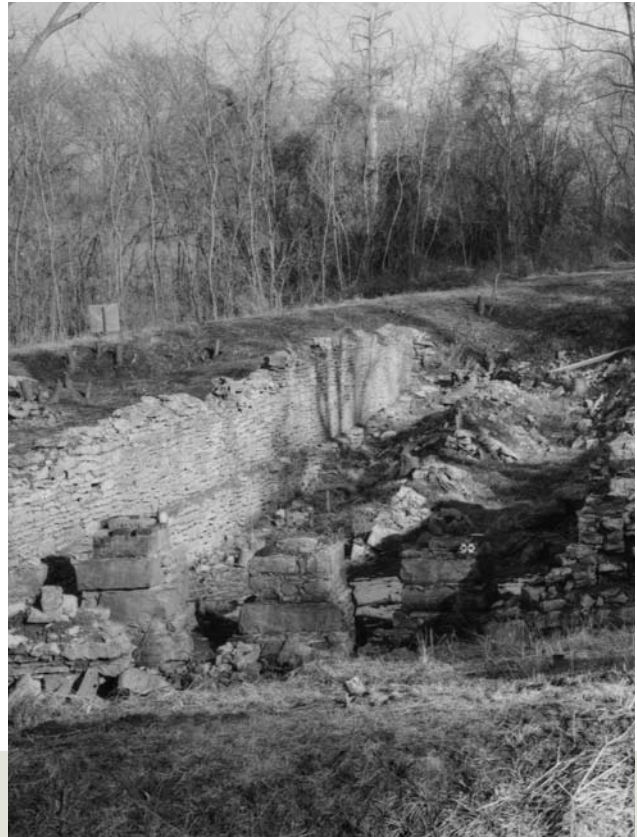
the original stone lintels and wood frames to attach to the walls in order to make the brew house look like the original. Gillaspie and Scammell felt this contemporary front facade would create an entrance to the brew cave, making it a visitor attraction. Therefore, the brew house underwent a contemporary restoration and stabilization that was based on historic photographs.

Once the brew house and cave were stabilized and reconstructed, the stabilization team moved on to the Otis Webb Building and Jacob Henry Building, but were unable to complete plans for repointing the Wyandotte House Hotel. Hoffman Cortes, Berger Divine Yeager, and The Louis Berger Group worked together to stabilize the remaining walls of the two structures. The Jacob Henry Building was originally three stories high, but only one deteriorating wall was left. The stabilization team took off the top two rows of stone from the wall. They then sealed a layer of asphalt impregnated copper rolling between the top and second rows of stone to prevent moisture infiltration and further deterioration. The sides of all walls of the Jacob Henry Building were repointed.

In the end, it was key for the stabilization team to stabilize the most seriously deteriorated original buildings' foundations in the town of Quindaro to stop further deterioration. Results of the research and stabilization have been presented in a recent report (Schoen 2005). The brew house and the

other stabilized structures are significant pieces of the ruins; however, the majority of the Quindaro ruins remain to be stabilized.

In order to stabilize and reconstruct structural remains in the rest of the 697-acre site, the Unified Government of Wyandotte County and Western University Association of the 5th Episcopal District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Kansas City Kansas Community College plan to seek additional funding. Until then, the rest of the Quindaro Ruins will wait once again for revival.



Foundations of the Otis Webb Building, Jacob Henry Building, and Wyandotte House Hotel before stabilization

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National Register Nominations

The Historic Sites Board of Review nominated 15 properties to the National Register of Historic Places in May. At its regular quarterly meeting held at the Kansas Historical Society in Topeka, the board voted to list 17 properties in the Register of Historic Kansas Places, the state register, and to forward 15 of the nominations to the office of the keeper of the National Register in Washington, D.C., to be evaluated by professional staff. If they concur with the board's findings, the properties will be included in the National Register.

The board also approved the *Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas* Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), which is designed to streamline the method of organizing information collected in historic resource surveys and research for future National Register listing and preservation planning purposes. An article on the barns survey and multiple property listing will be featured in the July/August 2008 issue of *Kansas Preservation*.

The *Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas* Multiple Property Documentation Form is based on information resulting from a statewide field survey of 352 barns and farmsteads sponsored by the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and extensive archival research. The form facilitates the evaluation of individual properties by comparing them with resources that share similar physical characteristics and historical associations. Information common to the group of properties is presented in the historic context, while information specific to each individual building, site, district, structure, or object is placed on an individual registration form. The document includes nine associated historic contexts: 1. Breaking Sod: Pre-Railroad Farming; 2. Promised Land: Railroad, Immigration, Wheat, and Cash in the 1870s; 3. The Best and Worst of Times: Ranching, Diversification, and Drought in the 1880s; 4. Less Corn and More Hell: Kansas Populism in the 1890s; 5. The Golden Age: Farming in the Progressive Era, 1900-1920; 6. Down and Out: Farming the Great Depression, 1920-1941; 7. Producing for Victory: World War II, 1941-1945; 8. Consolidation and Corporations: The Post-War Years, 1945-1960; and 9. Agriculture-Related Construction Materials and Techniques. This comprehensive history of agriculture in Kansas discusses the development and evolution of Kansas' farmsteads and reveals patterns in architectural styles,

building techniques, and trends. The document includes a list of associated property types and registration requirements.

The following properties were nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

Fernand-Strong House – 1515 University Drive, Lawrence, Douglas County

One of the area's prominent early settlers, James S. Emery, first claimed the land where the Fernand-Strong House was built. At the time of its construction in 1872, this was a rural property in Wakarusa Township. The house sits on a large lot about one block west of the University of Kansas main campus. The wood frame, Italianate-style main block includes a large 1905 addition to the east and southeast. The property has a history intertwined with that of the university, and



The Fernand-Strong House, built in 1873, is located one block west of the University of Kansas main campus in Lawrence.

notable past owners of the house include former KU Chancellor Frank Strong and, for a very short period at the end of his life, James Naismith, the inventor of the game of basketball. After Strong's death in 1934, his widow Mary had their five acres platted as Strong's Addition to the city of Lawrence. The covenants for this addition forbid the construction of apartment houses, rooming houses, or business buildings, and required that all residences constructed should cost at least \$6,000. Mary Strong had a significant impact on how this area would develop in the coming years. This property was nominated for its associations with the planning and development of the area and Chancellor Strong.

McKinley Residential Historic District – Main Street, Newton, Harvey County

Comprised of 142 properties, the McKinley Residential Historic District is located east of Main Street, the principal north-south commercial street in Newton. Of the 142 properties in the district, there are 138 single-family and multi-family dwellings, one church, one school, two buildings associated with an historic hospital complex, and one clinic. Because of the neighborhood's vicinity to downtown Newton, to neighborhood schools, and to the district offices of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, it was a highly desirable location for the city's middle and upper middle class residents from the time of Newton's founding in the early 1870s through the 1920s. The properties represent a wide range of architectural styles

including Italianate, Folk Victorian, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Prairie, Bungalow, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, and Minimal Traditional. The district was nominated for its reflection of community growth and development and for its depiction of popular architectural trends of the late 19th and 20th centuries.

Hamlin Block – 304-306 South Main, Hutchinson, Reno County

Built in 1888, the two-story Hamlin Block is situated between the east-west rail lines of the Missouri Pacific on the north and the Rock Island on the south. This block is located south of Hutchinson's commercial district, in an area traditionally dominated by industrial activities, from salt production and milling to meatpacking and manufacturing. The building's name reflects its original owner, Martimer Hamlin, a Connecticut-born carriage maker who likely chose the property for its vicinity to the rail lines. It was designed to accommodate changing uses over time and the occupants of the two first-floor commercial spaces changed often. The building was nominated for its association with the growth and development of Hutchinson, particularly its association with the 1880s building boom, and as an excellent example of Italianate-style commercial architecture.



Above, East 4th Street, looking northeast from Pine Street–McKinley Residential Historic District; left, Hamlin Block in Hutchinson's commercial district.



Left to right, the Church of the Assumption and Rectory face south toward the Kansas State Capitol; Powell House in Wichita's College Hill; Woodburn House in east Wichita. Below, The Elms Hotel is located in downtown Abilene includes two three-story porches and a historic hotel sign.

Church of the Assumption, 204 SW 8th Avenue, Topeka, Shawnee County

Topeka's Church of the Assumption, completed in 1924, and Assumption Rectory, completed in 1929, are located across the street from the Kansas State Capitol. The buildings were constructed as the third church for Topeka's Assumption Parish, which was the city's first Catholic parish. They were nominated for their architectural significance as excellent examples of the Mission Revival and Renaissance Revival styles. Character-defining features include blond brick, stucco, clay-tile roofs, arched openings, wide overhanging eaves, contrasting materials, towers, and domes. The rectory has a garage that was constructed in 1954 from plans by Topeka architect Thomas Williamson.

Powell House – 330 North Crestway, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Built in 1926, the Powell House is located in Wichita's College Hill Neighborhood. Prominent Kansas grain merchant Lon Powell hired the architectural firm Schmidt, Overend and Boucher of Wichita to design this Tudor Revival-style residence. The property was nominated for its association with Powell, who served as the president of Wichita's Terminal Elevator Company from 1919-1944. It is also nominated for its architectural significance as an architect-designed Tudor Revival residence reflective of the 1920s. The two-and-one-half-story house is clad in dark red-brown brick laid in a running bond on the first story, stucco and false half-timbering on the second story, and features a slate roof. There is a detached Tudor Revival-style carriage house behind the residence.

Woodburn House – 547 North Brookfield, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Designed by Winfield-based architect William Caton, the Ranch-style Woodburn House is located in east Wichita in a subdivision developed in the late 1950s. Caton designed more than 60 Wichita residences ranging from high-end,

single-family houses to rental and speculative housing. The Woodburn House is nominated for its significance as an architect-designed Ranch house reflective of post-World War II residential design. Known for its single story, low roofline, large picture windows, open and simple floor plans, and attached garages, the Ranch style was popular in Wichita from the 1940s through the 1960s.

Elms Hotel – 201 West 1st Street, Abilene, Dickinson County

Built in 1919, the Elms Hotel is a three-story brick building located in the original part of Abilene's downtown. It is one block south of the historic Union Pacific Railroad and two blocks north of the Santa Fe Railway in downtown Abilene. Known originally as the Forster Hotel #2, it is nominated for its association with early 20th century hotel developer Jacob Forster who owned three hotels within two blocks of the rail lines. The Elms Hotel is also nominated for its association with community growth and development and its reflection of the Commercial style of architecture. Key defining features include the two three-story porches with white balustrades located on the north and east elevations.





Prescott Rural High School – 202 West 4th Street, Prescott, Linn County

Architect Ray Gamble, who served as Kansas state architect from 1917–1923, designed the Prescott Rural High School in the Commercial style with popular Mission and Spanish Revival architectural details. The building plans duplicated two other Kansas schools in Arcadia and Hepler, both of which have been demolished. Built in 1924, the one-story brick building includes a two-story gymnasium and two mid-20th century additions. The stone accents and the Mission-shaped parapet at the building's entrance are key character-defining features. The school served as the area high school until 1972 and then as the elementary school until 2006. The Prescott City Hall now occupies the school.

Waterville Opera House – 200 East Front Street, Waterville, Marshall County

Built in 1903, the Waterville Opera House is located at 200 East Front Street across from the Missouri Pacific Railroad tracks and the National Register-listed Weaver Hotel. Designed by Frankfort architect A. W. Snodgrass, this two-story limestone building was constructed by area craftsmen with locally quarried limestone and has remained



in the ownership of the city since its construction. The bottom floor was built to house the city's government offices, library, banquet room, kitchen, restrooms, and dressing rooms. The bottom floor space is now used as a community center for teenagers. An auditorium and raised stage has always occupied the second floor space. The property was nominated for its association with local entertainment and government history, and for its significance as a unique architect-designed opera house and city hall with Classical Revival detailing.

Sawhill Park – St. Francis, Cheyenne County

The construction of St. Francis' Sawhill Park was partially funded by the Civil Works Administration of the New Deal era and was completed in 1934 at a cost of approximately \$7,000. Local artist Howard T. Sawhill designed the site and oversaw its construction. Key park features include a band shell, amphitheater, fountain, walkways, benches, and a concrete American flag all situated on an entire city block. The horseshoe-shaped concrete amphitheater with four rows of seats faces an Art Deco-style concrete block band shell. Originally known as the St. Francis City Park, it was renamed in honor of Sawhill in 1966. The park has been the setting for outdoor concerts by the city band, Boy Scout meetings in the basement of the band shell, special functions, public gatherings, and family picnics. The park was nominated for its reflection of the entertainment, recreation, and performing arts history of the community.

Above left, architect Ray Gamble designed the Prescott Rural High School in the Commercial style with popular Mission and Spanish Revival architectural details. Above right, Sawhill Park amphitheater features an Art Deco-style band shell. Right, designed by Frankfort architect A. W. Snodgrass, this two-story limestone building was constructed by area craftsmen with locally quarried limestone and has remained in the ownership of the city since its construction.

Jackson Hotel – 139 West Peoria, Paola, Miami County

The Jackson Hotel, built in 1921, is a three-story red brick building in downtown Paola. This is one of architect George Washburn's later designs and exhibits a restrained Commercial style that is significantly different from his well-known courthouse designs. This three-story brick hotel has a slightly sloped roof with a simple parapet. A one-story, flat-roof porch of matching red brick sits centered on the front façade. A small brick tile building sits behind the hotel and served as the sample room where traveling salesmen showcased their merchandise. A hotel has existed on this southeast corner of Peoria and Gold streets since 1863, a location that has also been home to the Reed and LaCledé



Hotels. The Jackson Hotel was nominated for its association with the growth and development of Paola and as a good local example of early 20th century Commercial-style architecture as executed on a hotel.

First National Bank Building – 422 West Main, Highland, Doniphan County

Built in 1913, the First National Bank Building served as a social and business center in Highland for much of the early 20th century. This is one of the few extant historic commercial buildings in the town of Highland. The two-story brick building has two storefronts and reflects the early 20th century commercial style. Construction of the building began immediately after a fire destroyed several commercial buildings. The bank closed during the Great Depression and the local post office then occupied the space until 2000. The east half of the building opened as a dry goods store and has been home to several restaurants. It was nominated for its association with local commerce.

Bridges #640, #650, and #222 – Beaver vicinity, Northeast Barton County

Located on rural county roads, Bridges #640, #650, and #222 are concrete and stone bridges that span a tributary of Beaver Creek. The bridges are very similar in design and dimension and are located in close proximity to one another.

Construction on the bridges began in 1938 with the Works Projects Administration (WPA) and final cement work was completed in the early 1940s. Completion dates are stamped in the cement curb of the bridges. The bridge supports and foundations are made of native limestone, and the deck is made of concrete. Concrete bridge rails span the length of the bridges on each side. These county-owned bridges are nominated for their association with the WPA and for their native limestone construction reflective of local materials and craftsmen.



Upper left, the Jackson Hotel in Paola is one of Washburn's later designs. Middle left, one of the few existing commercial buildings in Highland was home to the First National Bank. Lower left to right, the Beaver Creek bridges were WPA projects.

The following properties were approved for listing in the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

Dighton Opera House – 140 South Lane Street, Dighton, Lane County

The Dighton Opera House is a two-story, L-shaped brick building located at the southwest corner of Long Street (K-96) and Lane Street in downtown Dighton. The building was designed by J. L. Heckenlively of Springfield, Missouri, and was built by H. N. Duckworth in 1907. The building wraps around the state register-listed Old First National Bank, and together they form the largest and oldest block of buildings in the downtown. The opera house auditorium is located on the second floor above the commercial spaces. The property is significant for its reflection of local social and commercial history during the early 20th century, and was the primary setting for community events, fraternal organization gatherings, graduations, academic and musical competitions, plays, debates, and political speeches. It was nominated for its associations with local social and commercial history.



Wilmington School 140 – Wilmington town site, southeast corner, Wabaunsee County

Once a thriving settlement along the Santa Fe Trail, Wilmington was passed over by the later railroad and declined in the 20th century. The 19th-century school is Wilmington's oldest remaining building. Local resident Andrew Pringle, Sr., built the one-room stone schoolhouse in 1870 from limestone that was quarried within a few miles from the structure. The owners hosted an archeological excavation at the site of the school (14WB430) in November 2007. Archeologist Marsha King, member of the Shawnee Chapter of the Kansas Anthropological Association whose specialty is historic archeology, directed the excavations. The property was nominated for its association with early public education and for its potential to yield additional information through archeological investigation.

The National Register of Historic Places is the country's official list of historically significant properties. Properties must be significant for one or more of the four criteria for evaluation. Under Criterion A, properties can be eligible if they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Under Criterion B, properties can be eligible if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Under Criterion C, properties may be eligible for the National Register if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Under Criterion D, properties may be eligible for the National Register if they have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. The National Register recognizes properties of local, statewide, and national significance.



Upper left, the Dighton Opera House is part of the oldest block in town. Left, the one-room Wilmington School was built in 1870.

HTF Grants Approved for 2008

The Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review recommended \$1,214,049 for 22 projects for the 2008 round of Heritage Trust Fund (HTF) grants on May 3, 2008. The board reviewed 65 eligible applications, requesting a total of \$4,446,860 in funds.

As in previous years, the HTF program saw a large number of excellent applications, making the job of the review committee most difficult. As is usually the case, many applications focused on roofing, repair of historic wood windows, building stabilization, and masonry repair. The funded projects represent a diverse collection of properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places and/or Register of Historic Kansas Places and are located throughout Kansas.

The Anderson County Courthouse, the only active county courthouse funded this year, was awarded \$90,000 for repairs to the building's foundation and assessment and implementation of a drainage system around the building. The former Greeley County Courthouse in Tribune, currently utilized as a museum and for community events, will use its \$47,040 grant for repairing significant deterioration of exterior masonry. A third county-owned property, the Clements Stone Arch Bridge in Chase County, was awarded a grant of \$24,000 for completion of a Historic Structures Report to assess the condition of the bridge and recommend future repairs.

Two stone schoolhouses were funded this year. The Cato School near Arcadia was awarded \$15,360 for repair and replacement of missing windows while the Wilcox School near



The Topeka Cemetery Mausoleum displays beautiful masonry craftsmanship.

WaKeeney was awarded \$49,665 for repairs to the chimney and the limestone foundation. Several other current and former schools were also funded. These include Sylvia Rural High School in Reno County, which was awarded \$80,300 for repair of the building's clay tile roof, and Lincoln School in Atchison, which was awarded \$90,000 for repair of that building's roof and guttering system. Topeka High School will utilize a \$90,000 grant as part of a phased project to repair the large stained-glass windows in the school's library.

Community use and benefit is one of the selection criteria used by the HTF Committee in choosing grantees. Many of the awarded projects have close community ties including the



Far left, the Sts. Peter and Paul Church in Ellinwood was damaged by the storm system that destroyed Greensburg in May 2007. Left, repairs will be made to the large stained glass windows in the Topeka High School library.

Right, the Pony Express Home Station No. 1 operates as a museum in Marysville. Far right, the Old Dutch Mill in Wamego was built in 1879.



Atchison County Memorial Hall (Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall), which was awarded \$90,000 for roof repairs. The C.N. James Cabin, operated as a museum by the Augusta Historical Society, was awarded \$9,720 for repairs to the building's wooden shingle roof. The Pony Express Home Station No. 1 in Marysville also currently operates as a museum. This site was awarded \$50,564 to repair the cupola and wood shingle roof, for structural repairs, and for modification of the open vents on the sidewalls. The Colonial Fox Theatre in Pittsburg was awarded \$90,000 for repair of the roof as well as the guttering system. The theater is pursuing rehabilitation as a multiple purpose venue for the community. The Nemaha County Jail and Sheriff's Residence in Seneca is operated as a museum by the Nemaha County Historical Society and was awarded \$24,000 for repairs to the building's front porch as part of a phased project.

Two church buildings were also funded during this grant round. The St. Luke AME Church in Lawrence will use its \$60,000 grant to remove a non-historic, suspended flat ceiling from the main sanctuary and repair structural roof members while also repairing the original pressed metal ceiling. Sts. Peter and Paul Church in Ellinwood was badly damaged in May 2007 by the tornado and storms that destroyed nearby Greensburg. The church steeple was destroyed and the interior of the church was damaged by water. The steeple was capped and the roof repaired with emergency funds soon after the storm. The \$20,000 HTF grant awarded to the church this spring will help replace the concrete entrance slab damaged by a falling tree as well as damaged stained glass windows and attic vents.

Selected grantees this round also include two Carnegie libraries. The Parsons Carnegie Library will use \$88,400 to repair a cracked interior floor, the clay tile roof, and selected areas of exterior masonry. The library will celebrate its 100th anniversary in 2009. The Lyndon Carnegie Library will use a \$60,480 grant to repair the building's roof and guttering system.

Three privately owned buildings were funded. The Old First National Bank Building in Dighton will utilize a \$60,000 grant to complete repairs to second-story windows as part of a phased project. The Johnson Drugstore Building in Wichita was awarded \$20,000 for repairs to the roof of this one-story commercial building featuring decorative Carthalite on the façade. The Kelly Mills office building will also utilize a \$45,120 grant for custom replacement of the large arched windows in that building as well as the historic metal marquee. The office building is part of the Kelly Mills complex currently being rehabilitated as a conference center.

Lastly, two unique properties were awarded funds this year. The Old Dutch Mill was built in 1879 on a farm north of Wamego. The mill was moved to a park in the city of Wamego in 1924 and currently serves as part of the Wamego Historical Society museum complex. A \$23,000 HTF grant was awarded to help repair exterior masonry, the mill's roof, and a wooden door lintel. In the city of Topeka, the Topeka Cemetery Association was awarded \$86,400 to repair and clean masonry as well as repair iron gates along the Topeka Cemetery Mausoleum Row. These unique structures are built into a hillside and display beautiful masonry craftsmanship.

Designation as a National Register of Historic Places or Register of Historic Kansas Places site does not require a property to be open to the public. However, many of these historic properties are available to the public or access may be available by appointment.

The annual application deadline for the Heritage Trust Fund is March 1. For more information contact the State Historic Preservation Office, Kansas Historical Society, Heritage Trust Fund Grants Manager, 6425 SW 6th Avenue, Topeka KS 66615; 785-272-8681, ext. 215; kshs.org/resource/grantsincentives.htm.

Past-O-Rama: Preservation Conference Recap

by Kim Smith, Grants Reviewer
KSHS Cultural Resources Division



Conference attendees tour the historic homes of Hutchinson's Houston-Whiteside residential district.

This year's state preservation conference focused on both 20th century roadside architecture and green design. The city of Hutchinson, a Certified Local Government, hosted "Past-O-Rama: Green Light for Preservation," which was attended by 126 preservation professionals, architects, developers, and enthusiasts.

The conference featured 19 sessions focusing on a range of issues including case studies in green design, adaptive use, Section 106, and masonry cleaning. Informational programs featured Save America's Treasures grants, National Register of Historic Places, Heritage Trust Fund grants, and a well attended tax credit panel. The two walking tours visited Hutchinson's downtown commercial core and the historic Houston-Whiteside residential district.

Thursday's opening address by Patrice Frey, director of Sustainability Research for the National Trust for Historic Preservation in Washington, D.C., presented an eye-opening account of how sustainability and preservation can work together. Frey spoke of how there is much enthusiasm about "new green building," but not much is being said about reusing the existing built environment. She emphasized reuse,

reinvesting, retrofitting, and respecting these important renewable resources. Friday afternoon's window workshop by Lawrence residents Mike Goans and Dennis Brown gave attendees hands-on instruction in the repair of glazing and sash cords and the proper use of epoxy in the repair of wooden windows.

Dr. Carroll Van West, director of the Center of Historic Preservation and professor at Middle Tennessee State University, concentrated on roadside architecture during Friday night's conference banquet. Some of the remnants of our automobile past may be forgotten, such as quirky statues, and may be as important as the gas stations and food joints that seem to be the focus of roadside architecture today. West stressed the importance of documenting and preserving such structures.

Roadside Kansas Survey Project Unveiled

The Kansas Historical Society is looking for historic automobile transportation-related buildings and structures including gas stations, autocamps, tourist courts, automobile dealerships, motels, diners, drive-in restaurants, drive-in theaters, roadside attractions, race tracks, signage, and other transportation-related properties that were constructed during the period from the beginning of the automobile era in Kansas, approximately 1900, through 1963 (the current 50 year National Register guideline plus five years). The survey project will result in a historic context and multiple property documentation form that will streamline the National Register nomination process for individual properties that are eligible for listing. If you know of a neat historic roadside property or for more information, please contact Caitlin Meives, survey coordinator, at 785-272-8681, ext. 257.



Past-O-Rama conference attendees enjoyed presentations and walking tours of Hutchinson's historic buildings.



Kansas Preservation Alliance Awards

The Kansas Preservation Alliance, Inc. (KPA), a statewide, not-for-profit corporation dedicated to supporting the preservation of Kansas' heritage through education and advocacy, hosted its annual awards reception on Thursday, April 24, at Hutchinson's historic Fox Theater.



Awards for Excellence were presented and recognize outstanding preservation efforts as well as illustrate diversity of preservation activity in Kansas.

The Lifetime Achievement Award went to Dick Pankratz who served as the director of the Cultural Resources Division at the Kansas Historical Society for 34 years.

The awards are as follows:

Notable Achievement in Rehabilitation:

- Cooper Drug Store, Augusta
- Keep Klean Building, Wichita
- Mahaska High School, Mahaska
- Sentney Wholesale Grocery Building, Hutchinson

Medallion Award for Rehabilitation:

- Bartell House, Junction City
- Ottawa Junior and Senior High School, Ottawa

New Cultural Resources Staff

Tod Bevitt

Tod joined the Historical Society in April 2008 as a highway archeologist. Tod will be assisting with the daily operations of the contract archeology program and conducting fieldwork throughout the state for the Kansas Department of Transportation. He received his bachelor's degree from the University of Kansas in 1994 and his master's from Wichita State University in 1999.

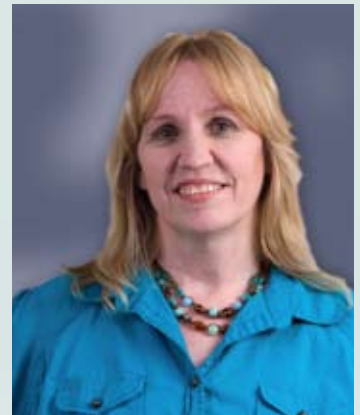
Previously, Tod worked in cultural resource management for a number of companies as a project archeologist, including the Historical Society. Prior to entering the field of archeology on a professional basis, he was a frequent volunteer and contributor to the Kansas Archeology Training Program field school. It was there that he received his initial training and education as a plains archeologist. Tod directed the fieldwork aspect of the training program in 1998 and 2004 and maintains a close relationship with avocational archeologists in the region.



Deb Beasterfield

Deb joined the Cultural Resources Division in April as office manager. A native of Jackson County, Beasterfield lives on a farm in Wabaunsee County with her husband, Richard, cats, and one dog. Their family includes Michael, daughter-in-law Jamie, and Kevin.

Beasterfield previously worked for the Kansas Department of Health and Environment before joining the Historical Society. She loves to read history and mysteries and is excited about her new position.



Caitlin Meives

Caitlin joined the Cultural Resources staff in April as the survey coordinator. She comes to the Historical Society from the University of Vermont in Burlington where she recently completed a master's program in historic preservation. In addition to her coursework, she spent last summer interning with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. A native of Syracuse, New York, Caitlin earned her bachelor's degree in history and Spanish at the University of Rochester, located in western New York.

Caitlin now lives in Manhattan with her boyfriend, cat, and Border Collie. She looks forward to working at KSHS and learning more about Kansas history, built environment, and natural resources. She's also happy to finally be somewhere warmer than upstate New York!



Marsha Longofono

Marsha joined the Cultural Resources Division in May as a tax credit clerk, but the Connecticut native is no stranger to the Kansas Historical Society. She served nearly two years as administrative assistant for KSHS, Inc., the private foundation, and as a receptionist for the state agency.

Longofono earned a bachelor's degree in communications from Albertus Magnus College in New Haven, Connecticut, and studied graphic design at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Her husband, Joseph, is a priest at Sts. Peter and Paul Orthodox Church in Topeka and recently retired from the USAF reserves.

A pysanky (Ukrainian Easter Egg) artist since 1985, she and her husband moved to Topeka in 2004. They have three children: Stephen, Peter, and Katherine.



Kansas Archaeology Month Celebrated Throughout April

The lobby of the State Archives & Library featured an exhibit throughout the month of April in celebration of Kansas Archaeology Month.

by Virginia A. Wulfkuhle



Jeff Spencer, a Washburn University student who completed a spring semester internship in the KSHS Archeology Lab, prepared the display using artifacts from the KSHS collections. The exhibit illustrated the similarities between two prehistoric hunting, gathering, and gardening cultures in eastern Kansas. Kansas City Hopewell

peoples inhabited the area around the junction of the Kansas and Missouri rivers during the period AD 1-750. The Cuesta peoples settled along the Neosho and Verdigris rivers in southeast Kansas around AD 500-1000. Pottery fragments from the Trowbridge site in Wyandotte County and two reconstructed pots from the Arrowhead Island site in Coffey County and a site in Labette County suggest that the Cuesta people were in contact with Kansas City Hopewell people and recreated Hopewellian decorative motifs on their ceramic vessels.

The Historical Society sponsored an Artifact Identification and Archeology Lab Tour Day on April 19. Twenty-eight people from northeast Kansas brought in artifacts and/or visited the lab. KSHS archeologists Bob Hoard, Virginia Wulfkuhle, and Chris Garst, and Kansas Department of Transportation archeologist Marsha King were on hand. Eight volunteers contributed 34 hours of lab work on three collections:

a prehistoric quarry site in Pottawatomie County, a historic townsite in Anderson County, and a prehistoric site in Marion County.

The Kansas Anthropological Association held its annual meeting in Beloit on April 12. Hosted by the Waconda Chapter, the morning business meeting included constitution and bylaw amendments, the biennial election of officers, and presentation of certificates of appreciation. Rose Marie Wallen takes over as president from Vita Tucker, who has served for four years. Recipients of the certificates of appreciation were Craig Cooper, the KAA High Plains Chapter, and Vita Tucker. Nancy Arendt and Anita Frank received certificates for completion of certification categories. Several talks prepared people for the Kansas Archeology Training Program field school coming up in June: "History of the Pawnee Indian Museum State Historic Site" by Richard Gould, "Before the Pawnee: Late Prehistoric Archaeology at Lovewell Reservoir" by Dr. Lauren W. Ritterbush, "Pawnee Sacred Places" by Dr. Patricia J. O'Brien, and "Review of the 2008 KATP Field School at 14RP1" by Virginia A. Wulfkuhle. Mary Conrad also gave a talk on "Potawatomi Removals and the 1838 Trail of Death."

Above, Jeff Spencer installs the exhibit he developed as part of his internship. Below, left to right Marilyn Finke sorts a flotation sample from a Marion County site; Archeologist Bob Hoard talks to people about their collections; collectors share valuable information with archeologists about their artifacts.



Historic Sites Board of Review

The Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review is a group of 11 professionals from various fields that meets quarterly to review and recommend nominations to the National Register of Historic Places and the Register of Historic Kansas Places, and award preservation planning and rehabilitation grants. As prescribed by the Kansas Historic Preservation Act of 1977 (K.S.A. 75-2719), the board is comprised of the following members: the governor or the governor's designee, the state historic preservation officer or such officer's designee, and nine members appointed by the governor for three-year terms. At least one member must be professionally qualified in each of the following disciplines: architecture, history, prehistoric archeology, historical archeology, and architectural history.

Jennie Chinn, State Historic Preservation Officer
Craig Crosswhite, Ness City, chair
J. Eric Engstrom, Wichita, governor's designee, vice chair
John W. Hoopes, Lawrence
Nancy Horst, Winfield
Leo Oliva, Stockton
Billie Marie Porter, Neodesha
Daniel Sabatini, Lawrence
David H. Sachs, Manhattan
James E. Sherow, Manhattan
Margaret Wood, Topeka

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Happenings in Kansas

Through January 4, 2009

Forces of Nature

Exhibit at the Kansas Museum of History, Topeka

May 31 - June 15, 2008

2008 Kansas Archeology Training Program

Pawnee Indian Museum State Historic Site, Republic

June 6 - 7, 2008

KSHS, Inc., 31st Annual Spring Meeting

Garden City and Dodge City

June 13, 2008

Kaw Councils Concert

Kaw Mission State Historic Site, Council Grove

June 20 - 22, 2008

Young Troopers Camp

Fort Hays State Historic Site, Hays

June 21 - 22, 2008

Wah-Shun-Gah Days

Kaw Mission State Historic Site, Council Grove

June 27 - June 28, 2008

Territorial Days 2008

Constitution Hall State Historic Site, Lecompton

July 4, 2008

Independence Day Celebration

Fort Hays State Historic Site, Hays

Fridays July 18 - August 8, 2008

Sundown Film Festival

Kansas Historical Society, Topeka

The Wizard of Oz (July 18)

Airport (July 25)

Paper Moon (August 1)

Twister (August 8)

August 16, 2008

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review

Quarterly Meeting

Kansas Historical Society, Topeka

August 17, 2008

Band Concert and Ice Cream Social

Kaw Mission State Historic Site, Council Grove



**KANSAS
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